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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                            18 Cr. 328 (KPF)
                V.
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     ANILESH AHUJA and JEREMY SHOR,
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                                           Conference
                    Defendants.
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     -----x
 8
                                            New York, N.Y.
9
                                            July 24, 2020
                                            2:05 p.m.
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     Before:
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                       HON. KATHERINE POLK FAILLA,
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                                            District Judge
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                               APPEARANCES
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     AUDREY STRAUSS
          Acting United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
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     ANDREA GRISWOLD
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     JOSHUA NAFTALIS
     MAX NICHOLAS
18
          Assistant United States Attorneys
19
     RICHARD CRAIG TARLOWE
     ROBERTO FINZI
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          Attorneys for Defendant Ahuja
21
     JUSTIN S. WEDDLE
     JULIA CATANIA
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          Attorneys for Defendant Shor
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K70HAHUC (The Court and all parties present remotely) 1 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Your Honor, this is in the matter 2 3 of USA v. Ahuja, et al. 4 Counsel, please state your name for the record, 5 beginning with the government. MS. GRISWOLD: Good afternoon, your Honor. Andrea 6 7 Griswold, Joshua Naftalis, and Max Nicholas. THE COURT: Good afternoon. Thank you very much. 8 9 Representing Mr. Ahuja? 10 MR. TARLOWE: Good afternoon, your Honor. It's 11 Richard Tarlowe and Roberto Finzi on behalf of Mr. Ahuja, and 12 Mr. Ahuja is on as well. 13 THE COURT: Yes, I see Mr. Ahuja. Thank you very much for participating. I see you as well. Thank you. 14 15 And representing Mr. Shor? MR. WEDDLE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Justin 16 17 Weddle for Mr. Shor from the law firm of Weddle Law. colleague, Julia Catania, is participating by phone, and 18 19 Mr. Shor is on by video. 20 THE COURT: Mr. Weddle, I'm assuming I am to direct my 21 questions to you. Is that correct?

MR. WEDDLE: That's correct.

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THE COURT: Mr. Tarlowe, as between you and Mr. Finzi, to whom should I be directing my questions?

MR. TARLOWE: To me, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you for letting me know.

Ms. Griswold, among your team, to whom should I be directing my questions?

MS. GRISWOLD: In the first instance, to me, your Honor. We may pass the baton depending on the nature of the Court's inquiry.

THE COURT: I appreciate that. Thank you.

All right. May I confirm as well that there's a court reporter on the line. I do believe I see her phone line. Thank you.

All right. Because there is a court reporter, I will be asking folks to be mindful of that and to be as slow as you possibly can in speaking.

I want to begin, please, with some housekeeping matters. I'm seeing, first of all, that I was unable to change the name that is affiliated with my account. So you see me in my -- without the full Katherine Polk Failla. You'll take no offense at that.

It's been a while since we've seen each other, and a lot has happened in the world and in this area. So I begin by hoping for each of you and for your families and those that you hold dear that you have been safe and well during this period of pandemic, and I continue to hope that for as long as this lasts.

I do have a couple of housekeeping matters, and then I

wanted to give you my thoughts and then I wanted to hear your thoughts. So I think that's one way of explaining that is to say that I'm not deciding many things finally today. I just want that to be clear. But I want to tell you some things that I have decided and some things that I want to do going forward.

Please excuse me. Perhaps someone's phone is not on mute because I'm hearing another conversation. All right. Hopefully that will end.

I wanted, since this is an issue -- yes, Mr. Finzi.

MR. FINZI: I'm sorry, your Honor. I'm really sorry to interrupt. I just noticed — and I don't know if other people are seeing this, too — that there is a recording button going on in my screen, and I haven't seen that in prior Zoom calls, and I just want to make sure people are aware of it. I don't necessarily have an objection to it, but it's a little unusual, and I wanted to make sure that other people saw it and were aware of it.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

It may be coming from our end. Let me ask my deputy if she's aware of the recording.

MR. FINZI: Yes, Judge, it's our backup recording.

THE COURT: Mr. Finzi, it is ours.

MR. FINZI: I apologize, then, your Honor.

THE COURT: No, no, no need to apologize. It's absolutely right to address this issue.

I also thank my deputy for changing my name. Thank you.

All right. This particular issue that brings us together today is an issue about disclosure, and so I wanted to put on the record a disclosure of my own that may or may not impact the proceedings in this matter. After the trial in this case, it should not surprise you to learn that I have encountered some of you and had conversations with some of you in other events. For example, at what I believe was a cocktail party that Preet Bharara and Joon Kim may have done, I saw Mr. Nicholas and spoke with him. I saw Mr. Tarlowe and spoke with him.

About that time I understood from the trial team for the government that one of their paralegals, Sarah Pyun, was going to start law school. I guess it just came up in conversation, what happens after this, after this trial? She's going to begin law school. She was recommended to me by the trial team, or by members of the trial team, as someone who might do well as an intern in my chambers. And because of the work that I saw her do during the trial, I did interview her and I did hire her, and she is currently an intern of mine in my chambers.

I can tell you that we've had no substantive discussions about this trial. I can also tell you she has not set foot in my chambers because this whole internship

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experience, I'm sorry to say, has been virtual. They've all Zoomed in each day. But I did want to make you aware that the government -- one of the paralegal specialists for the government team is now my intern.

Separately, and somewhat related to that, in February of this year, I did have lunch with Mr. Nicholas, in part to thank him for the recommendation and in part to talk about things that I think prosecutors think about when they're thinking about maybe what lies beyond the office. Again, I have had no substantive discussions about this trial. And I believe, finally, that I received an email from Mr. Nicholas during this period of quarantine, in or about May, just saying "hi," inquiring as to how I was. I did answer it, and here too there were no discussions about the trial.

So I wanted those of you who are representing the defendants to be aware of that. To my mind, I don't think any of these events, either alone or together, amounts to something warranting recusal, but I figured you should be aware. You can talk about it, and if you think otherwise, you'll let me know.

I also wanted to talk to -- I now understand Mr. Weddle and Mr. Tarlowe, about the issue of my jurisdiction, because I understand the case is to now be on appeal. It was my belief that I could conduct these proceedings in aid of the appeal and that there wasn't -- I was not somehow divested of jurisdiction to have any proceedings with respect to this

issue, but I wanted to make sure you had thought through these issues, and I'd like to understand your thoughts.

Mr. Weddle, simply because you are to my left and Mr. Tarlowe's to my right, may I have your thoughts on this?

MR. WEDDLE: Yes, your Honor. The way that I've been thinking about this is that our initial request is a request for court-ordered discovery and a hearing, fact-finding.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WEDDLE: That fact-finding is in aid of a motion for -- is likely in aid of a motion for a new trial. Your Honor has jurisdiction to deny a motion for a new trial notwithstanding the appeal. To the extent your Honor believes that there's a substantial issue presented by the motion or is inclined to grant the motion, then your Honor has the power and authority to make an indicative ruling to the Court of Appeals to that effect, and then the Court of Appeals has the discretion, if it would like to, to return jurisdiction to your Honor.

So the way I see this playing out is that what we're doing right now is we're trying to find facts. As soon as we complete the process, the finding of facts, then I anticipate the defense making motions. Among other requests for relief, there would be a request for a new trial, at a minimum. And at that point, your Honor would have it in your power to essentially request jurisdiction back from the Court of

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Appeals, and they would have it, obviously, within their power to return it to you. Absent those events taking place in that way, then the appeal would, of course, go forward.

We are in a position right now where we have -- and this is set forth in our papers, and I don't want to belabor the answer to this relatively simple question -- but we're in a position of having litigated fully bail pending appeal, both in front of your Honor and in the Court of Appeals, and fully briefed or filed our initial appellate briefs in the Court of Appeals based on false facts. So we're in a situation right now where, depending on how your Honor intends to rule on the requests that have been made so far and depending on how the schedule looks for the future in terms of resolving these issues, there is, let's say, a puzzling circumstance in the Court of Appeals, which is that they have before them an argument that's been briefed by Mr. Shor and joined in by Mr. Ahuja that is based on an incomplete and incorrect record. And I would add that the government's deadline to oppose that argument that's based on inaccurate facts is coming up relatively soon. I believe it's August 3.

THE COURT: Mr. Weddle, to that point -- and certainly I'll turn to Mr. Tarlowe momentarily -- but, Mr. Weddle, I had the exact same thought; I had the exact same analysis. One might have thought we were in the same unit at one point. But what I'm wondering, and I'm just sort of wondering out loud on

this, is whether it makes sense to stay the appeal. And I'm not making any final — obviously, that would be your motion to make, but my concern here is, depending how long the fact-finding component that you've outlined takes, I'm concerned about the Second Circuit having or spending time on a record that is incomplete, and I'm concerned about you writing a reply brief where you're perhaps not able to put in other information.

So I'm not telling anyone what to do. I'm exploring whether it makes sense to request a stay of the appeal pending resolution of what will be, in the first instance, fact-finding or fact-gathering and what may be, in the second instance, motion practice and hearings thereon.

Have you discussed that with your codefendant counsel?

MR. WEDDLE: I have, your Honor, and my thinking along those lines is I think in line with your -- well, I don't want to speak for how your Honor is thinking about things, but I had gone through a similar path about considering whether it makes sense to stay the appeal, and I hadn't -- we haven't reached a final decision on it, and it's because there are a couple of variables and moving parts here. The main thing is that we believe that we have a meritorious appeal and that the convictions are going to be reversed. To the extent that that's correct, my client is due to surrender to serve sentence in September. So if that surrender date comes and he

surrenders to serve a prison sentence, then any day that the appeal is extended is an extra day that he has to spend in prison that he might not otherwise have to spend. So we don't want to delay the appeal if it means that my client is going to be in prison.

THE COURT: Mr. Weddle, may I pause you right there, sir. I actually thought of that as well, and while I'll make no final determinations because I do want to hear from Mr. Tarlowe and from the government on this, if I were staying the appeal, I imagine that I would stay the surrender date through the conclusion of the motion practice at this end, but I'll hear from you on that point.

MR. WEDDLE: I think that's one possibility, your

Honor. I think that, actually, a cleaner way to accomplish the same thing is for -- in light of the changed circumstances, I think the analysis of the bail pending appeal motion should be changed. Indeed, we pointed out in the letters that one of the sworn representations by the government submitted in opposition to bail pending appeal is misleading and has not been corrected, and in addition, the facts -- this was one of the key arguments in the bail pending appeal motion -- but the analysis of these disclosure issues and this line of argument of cross-examination that relates to that is one of the issues that was presented. Based on the record before the Court of Appeals back in February, I think it was, or March, the Court

of Appeals found no substantial issue. I think that the Court of Appeals might revisit that decision, particularly if bail pending appeal — if an application to revisit that decision was on consent of the government, that is, if the government agreed that the facts have changed such that there is currently a substantial issue presented by the appeal and so there should be bail pending appeal and a stay of the appeal.

And then I think, depending on when your Honor would prefer to do it, but I think organizationally what I would hope to have happen in those circumstances is that your Honor would make the indicative ruling to the Court of Appeals that there's at least a substantial issue that should return jurisdiction to you, and then we could all proceed in an orderly fashion.

THE COURT: All right. I had not thought about bail pending appeal. I had thought about extending the surrender date, although I saw, I believe in the most recent submission from Mr. Ahuja's counsel, a concern that Mr. Ahuja had about wanting some finality. I still suspect on these facts he might be willing to have his surrender date extended further. But let me please turn to Mr. Tarlowe and get his views. Thank you very much for yours.

Mr. Tarlowe.

MR. TARLOWE: Thank you, Judge.

First, on the legal analysis, we agree with what Mr. Weddle and what your Honor have laid out in terms of the

Court's jurisdiction, and we also envision the next step as a fact-finding exercise that we believe will then result in the filing of motions before this Court.

In terms of a potential stay of the appeal, we have thought about that issue, and frankly, Judge, as Mr. Weddle said, I think there are a number of variables that play into that, a big significant one of which is what the Court intends to do in connection with our request for fact-finding. So I think what we were planning to do was sort of see what happens today, and then based on that confer with Mr. Weddle and with the government and potentially move before the Court of Appeals to stay the appeal. Perhaps there would be a joint motion to stay the appeal, but we wanted to have a better sense, first, of what the Court intends to do.

THE COURT: OK. I appreciate that.

Ms. Griswold, the government's position?

MS. GRISWOLD: We agree with the legal framework in terms of your Honor's ability to conduct fact-finding and consider any potential motion under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 37.

In terms of the questions about staying the surrender date and whether or not we would consent to revisit the bail pending appeal, first of all, I would disagree with Mr. Weddle that there was a misstatement made before the Second Circuit. I believe the statement that was in our brief indicated that

there had been no improper shaping of Mr. Majidi's allocution, which remains the government's view. We do not resist additional fact-finding, as I said in our letter. So I think it's, at best, premature at this point to revisit the bail pending appeal. I think the government would consent to a stay of the surrender date through the fact-finding, and then if our position remains following the fact-finding that there was no improper conduct, I think we would oppose any revisiting of the bail pending appeal.

THE COURT: I guess my concern, Ms. Griswold, is I'm not going to get involved today in making a decision as to whether something was misleading or false, but it was incomplete, and I don't think you're even disputing that the information that was presented to me and to defense counsel during the trial and thereafter was incomplete.

First of all, do you disagree with what I've just said?

MS. GRISWOLD: Absolutely not, we agree 100 percent. It was in complete.

THE COURT: All right. So my problem is -- and maybe

I'm just giving too much credit to the Second Circuit -- but it

seems to me the better thing is for them to have a complete

record, whatever it is. And I'm a little bit concerned about,

for example, your office submitting something in early August

that is incomplete, and the defendants and their counsel being

perhaps hamstrung in what they would be submitting in reply simply because I haven't been able to complete the fact-finding that I'll talk about a little bit later today.

Now, perhaps the answer is that that's what we need to talk about, my thoughts as to fact-finding, and then maybe the parties can have a conversation. But without admitting a defeat, Ms. Griswold, without admitting that there is a problem, I think just the -- right now, today, the record is incomplete, and that causes me concern.

MS. GRISWOLD: I agree. I'm sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's OK. I'll let you finish your thought, please.

MS. GRISWOLD: We would not oppose a motion to stay the appeal so that everything can be before — the entire record, whatever that ends up being, can be before the circuit at the same time. I was talking about order of operations in terms of our view now of revisiting bail pending appeal versus staying the surrender date.

THE COURT: All right. I'm thinking, and I'm thinking out loud, that you might want to consider bail pending appeal, but I'm going to stop thinking out loud and move from what were the housekeeping issues to just the thoughts that I have right now. I'm going to beg your indulgence while I present them to you, and then I'm going to ask for your own thoughts.

I want to begin by saying that I've been reading a lot

of this case, and we're now just over a year since the verdict came in. What I've read has sparked a number of emotions in me, and I've made a conscious effort this afternoon, and I've made this effort — only about an hour ago I made this decision, that I was going to refrain from placing on the record the entire explication of my emotions about this matter and about my views as to what has happened. I'm doing so in part because there's one of you on this call who knows full well what happens when a judge rushes to a conclusion about government conduct or lets other or extraneous facts influence that decision. I'm not going to be that judge.

You're asking me, fairly you're asking me, to make some very, very serious factual conclusions about the conduct of the government, and I had intuited the motion practice that is to come. I need to understand what happened, and the biggest problem for me this afternoon is that I still don't understand what happened. And the issue for me is that the government's response in this matter has been iterative. I do appreciate when folks quote my words back to me sometimes. I think I used the "death by a thousand cuts" expression in a glib sense, but what I mean now is that I'm growing weary of getting partial answers, especially when partial answers modify or, worse yet, contradict prior answers. I need, I believe defense counsel and defendants need as well, a final answer, a final response, a complete understanding of what happened. I

feel, as the woman who's been reading all of this work and not as the poor associates who've been writing all of this, that a lot of time has been spent putting together arguments that themselves are necessarily incomplete or simply tentative or provisional because we don't know everything.

The government has committed to making production, to again checking their records. I'm underscoring the term "again," and they've said to me that they need two weeks from my order. I'm telling the government, as plainly as I can, take the time that you need and pick that amount of time, but there can only be one more answer. I can't get, you know, today we produced this; next week we'll produce this. We need it all at once. We should have had it last year, but we need it all at once. So I'm asking you to figure out — and if you tell me today, that's great, and if you need to convene with each other about it and tell me today or Monday, that's great, too — I need to know what time you need to answer all of the things that you have committed to answer.

At the moment I'm not, at the moment, requiring the government to respond to the additional requests in Mr. Tarlowe's letter. I want to say that I understand exactly where they're coming from, and I'm taking very seriously, Mr. Tarlowe, your argument to me that all of this information that's coming to me is coming to light because of work that you did, very thoughtful approaches that you took involving

Rule 17(c) and FOIA and not, perhaps, where it should have come from, proactive, required, traditional disclosure by the government.

So what I'm saying is, Mr. Tarlowe, I still have your list of requests, and I'm denying them without prejudice because I want to see what gets produced in whatever time the government takes to get it produced. I'm confident that you and your team and Mr. Weddle and his team will respond when they've reviewed these productions, and you'll tell me what it is you believe has been missed.

But my concern is simply not only that the responses may not be necessary or they may be overbroad. I'm not opining on that. My issue, again, goes back to my initial point, disliking or disfavoring the iterative nature of this. My suspicion, Mr. Tarlowe, is when new documents are produced, you're going to have additional requests, and I'd just like to have them all at once. I don't want to be deciding now on an iterative basis.

There's been some suggestion that once these documents are produced, we're all good, and everything is resolved. I'm telling you -- I don't want to tell you to a certainty, but I want to tell you to a near certainty -- that there is going to be a hearing in this matter, and the hearing, we're not just talking oral argument. I have a very strong suspicion, at least in my current way of thinking, that there will be witness

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testimony. For me, as much as I'm trying to make do with this, this Zoom conference, this videoconferencing, I believe that hearing needs to be in person because, for my own preference, I'd much rather make credibility determinations in person and not by some video means. Who is going to be at this hearing, who is going to be conducting examinations, whether I will be accepting sworn statements and to what degree they would supplement or supplant the testimony, I will be determining that in the future, but I just want a final answer as to what other information is out there. But when I get it, there will be a hearing, and right now, today, in July, I would be concerned about asking all of you to come down here to the court, but as the fall takes place and as we're a little bit further along in the protections in the courthouse, I think I want you here. Now, I'll listen to you if you can't for one reason or another, but I think you can.

Ms. Griswold, returning to you, I'm getting or understanding from some of the submissions that there either is or will be a team of prosecutors who are not involved in the trial that are looking over the emails. Is that correct?

MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, your Honor. We are at the stage now of centrally pulling all of the materials, which includes through our IT department further requires going to EOUSA because of the time period for the communications. Some time has passed. Once all of those materials are gathered, which we

believe is going to be within the next week, members who are not members of the trial team will be reviewing them. For example, some of the searches that we have committed to conduct are not key word focused. We're going to go through every single email in this time period. So we have to have AUSAs rather than paralegals or staff go through that.

But the short answer is, yes, AUSAs other than the three of us will be going through the material, and that process has started with a central collection of the materials that need to be reviewed.

THE COURT: One of the things I noticed in looking at some of your key words, especially the word "allocution," which apparently gives some people difficulty, are you able to do searches with roots of words rather than complete words?

MS. GRISWOLD: We have not asked that question. I don't see why not, but I would need to confirm with the IT folks about whether or not their capabilities would allow for that.

THE COURT: I was just noticing, for example, one of the suggested terms was Rule 11. I'm just wondering maybe it's R11 or R.11 or FRCP 11. What I'm noticing and what concerns me is that some of the excuses — some of the explanations that have been given to me are that, for example, we put in the word "allocution" and actually a misspelling of the term was used. I mean, that's an explanation. It's not necessarily something

that I'm accepting at this point given the history in this matter. My hope would be that you'd try and find even misspellings to see if that worked out.

If I call these other attorneys a taint team, will you take offense at that?

MS. GRISWOLD: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. I don't know what else to call them.

A wall team? A seconds team? I don't know. In my prior life,

I would have called them a taint team.

There's a suggestion from defense counsel that if anyone were to interface with the cooperating witness and/or their counsel, it should be folks other than you all. Do you agree?

MS. GRISWOLD: On this issue, yes. For example, we received an email from one of -- from Mr. Dole's counsel asking if we would consent to an adjournment of his sentencing because Mr. Kehoe is in Florida. Our request would be that anything related to the ongoing motions, we would not be involved in.

THE COURT: All right. So what I believe you're saying is your interactions with -- you wouldn't have interactions with the cooperators themselves. They would simply be with their counsel, and that would be on the order of adjournment, dates for sentencing, ministerial matters, nothing substantive at this stage, correct?

MS. GRISWOLD: Correct.

THE COURT: Ms. Griswold, it would be my expectation -- and I think I don't want to have to order this, but I will if you need me to -- there should be no sentencing of Mr. Majidi, Mr. Dole, or Dinucci until this set of motions is resolved. Are we in agreement on that?

MS. GRISWOLD: We are, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Tarlowe, I'll begin with you. I'll just go in reverse order this time.

That's my proposal, and that doesn't end the issue, but it addresses the concerns that I have right now and it leaves open a path for going forward. May I hear from you on that.

MR. TARLOWE: Yes, your Honor. I appreciate the Court directing the government to take that initial step. A couple of issues that I just wanted to raise. One, we think the search terms that the government has proposed are not sufficient, and we share the Court's frustration in the iterative nature of this. I certainly don't want to be in a position again where we're briefing issues based on an incomplete record. My concern, for example, is they have proposed search terms, I think three search terms: allocution, plea, and Rule 11. It's not just misspellings that those terms may fail to capture, but there may be emails where people are talking about, for example, just talked to Mr. Rosenberg. He says Amin is not going to say X or Y. So I think there may

very well be communications that are relevant that would not be captured by those search terms. So we would suggest --

THE COURT: One moment, please, sir. I thought I understood as well that the government was proposing to look, for example, at emails that were seven days before and seven days after things and just go through all of the emails, which might cover some of the issues that you're now raising. But I presume you're now going to tell me that you have search terms of your own to propose?

MR. TARLOWE: I don't. We're happy to propose them.

I do think that the government should review all of the emails, all of the internal chats, all of the different modes of communication. I don't think they should be limited by search terms. If they are limited, the search terms need to be broader to capture all documents related to this case, and that would include, for example, the first and last names of each of the cooperating witnesses, the first and last names of each of the lawyers of the cooperating witnesses, all emails to or from any of the lawyers for the cooperating witnesses. It's just not sufficient to rely on those search terms.

THE COURT: All right. One moment, please.

Ms. Griswold, is it possible, and I think the answer is yes, to run searches in the manner that Mr. Tarlowe just most recently described?

MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, your Honor, and our proposal is

to, without limitation by key word or recipient, look through all emails for the -- with the focus on cooperator allocutions for the seven-day time period before and the seven-day time period after -- every single one of the emails for the members of the trial team. So that would capture, I believe, not just what is an allocution, what is a misspelling.

We want to get this right. We recognize that our searches were wholly insufficient, and so if there are specific additional search terms, we are happy to use them, but we're not limiting ourselves based on search terms. We're looking at the date of the plea. If Mr. Tarlowe's asking us to go out another week on either side, but this is — to look at every single email that's on Amin Majidi, we're going to get into witness prep, we're going to go into that second bucket of requests that, my understanding from the Court at this point, we're not getting into. So I think the —

THE COURT: One moment, please. My fear, and perhaps Mr. Tarlowe's fear, is that there is something really interesting on the eighth day. So I don't mind the week before, the week after, and looking at all emails during that period, I agree with that, but I still think you should run all emails through first name, last name of the cooperating witness and the lawyer, and even if that is a lot of stuff that you don't think is necessary to be produced, I think they ought to be looked at.

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MS. GRISWOLD: OK, your Honor, we will do that.
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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Tarlowe, you may continue.

MR. TARLOWE: Yeah.

MR. WEDDLE: May I interrupt on this issue of search terms, just very quickly?

THE COURT: Sure, Mr. Weddle. I promise I was going to talk to you after I finished talking to Mr. Tarlowe.

MR. WEDDLE: I'll wait, then.

THE COURT: OK. Thank you.

Mr. Tarlowe.

MR. TARLOWE: Second request, Judge, is recognizing that there will be, to use the Court's term, a taint team that will be reviewing these documents, I just want to make sure it's clear that this is not just a subject matter review. What I mean by that is when the taint team is reviewing documents, the objective should not be, is this document related to the allocution or not? That, of course, should be part of the inquiry, but the taint team should be familiar with the facts of this case and the defenses so that if, in the course of that review, they come across a document that is even arguably Giglio or Brady but doesn't relate to the allocutions, that those documents will be disclosed.

THE COURT: Mr. Tarlowe, it would seem to me that if the members of the taint team reviewed Mr. Weddle's letter of

the 19th of June and your letter to me of July 6, that they would have an understanding of the issues that you now raise. Do you agree?

MR. TARLOWE: I'm not sure, Judge, because it's possible, for example, that in the review of all emails referring to a cooperator's name, that there's a discussion of something that a cooperator or his or her lawyer said that was inconsistent with their trial testimony. That would be *Giglio* but has nothing to do with the allocution. So I just want to be sure that the prosecutors who are reviewing this material have a sufficient understanding of the case and the nature of the defenses independent of the allocution issues so that they are in a position to spot potential *Brady* or *Giglio* that don't relate to the allocutions.

THE COURT: Are you asking them as well to review your closing arguments?

MR. TARLOWE: I think that would be a good idea.

THE COURT: Ms. Griswold, is that a possibility?

MS. GRISWOLD: Sure, your Honor. Of course.

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Tarlowe, yes.

MR. TARLOWE: Then the last thing on -- well, another thing on the scope of the search, I heard the government say that just a moment ago they would be reviewing all emails without regard to search terms for a particular period of time, but there are other modes of communication, including the

internal chat system, which, I'll confess, I didn't know about or just didn't remember from my time in the office. As the Court may be aware, in another matter before Judge Nathan, the government recently disclosed some significant communications among the AUSAs that were recovered from the internal chat system. So I'd like to make sure that that is also captured by these searches.

THE COURT: I understood that from the written submission, but Ms. Griswold will confirm.

MS. GRISWOLD: Yes, your Honor, we have chats, voice mails, emails — everything that we indicated in our submission on July 16 is part of this review, and right now we're in the stage of confirming what is there. We believe that at least one member of the trial team's chats are completely backed up, so we're in the process of pulling everything. But chats are part of our review, and they will be reviewed consistent with the representations that we made in our letter and following from the additional guidance we get on this call.

THE COURT: All right. I guess I was understanding -no, I think my question's been answered. Never mind. Thank
you.

Mr. Tarlowe, something else before I turn to Mr. Weddle?

MR. TARLOWE: Yes, your Honor, just two more things.

One is -- and I raise this for the Court's consideration. I

don't have a strong view on this. But when the Court described earlier how it's time for answers for the full picture, I understand that the Court has said this is only the next step and that there likely will be additional steps, so this may be premature. But I do have a concern that the documents are not going to tell the entire story, and there are a number of questions that we've laid out in our submissions that the government is in a position, I would think, to answer. So I wonder whether it may make sense, in connection with the production, in addition to producing the documents and the government being able to say these are all the documents, we're done searching, that perhaps they can also provide an explanation of what happened and answer some of the outstanding questions.

THE COURT: I'm not going to do that at this time because what I've been doing, and what I may stop doing at some point, is I've been putting together my own list of questions that I want answered, and whether they are answered in sworn statements or in testimony is something that I'm currently debating internally. But I haven't -- I accept your proposition that production of the documents doesn't end the inquiry. I'm just trying to figure out the best way to do it. And to be candid with you, it's not until I have all of the documents that I will know best what I want answered, and that will be informed, I suspect, by letters of the type you've

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submitted to me outlining things that you believe are gaps or inconsistencies. So I'm deferring, not denying, sir.

MR. TARLOWE: Thank you, Judge.

Then the last issue I wanted to address on this is I understand the Court is not at this time inclined to direct the government to conduct the broader searches that we've requested. On that issue, Judge, my concern is that the issue of the allocutions is a very narrow, specific, targeted issue, and on that issue, the government -- I won't belabor the facts which I know the Court is familiar with -- but the government obviously did not produce that material before trial. were Rule 17 subpoenas and some incremental production. was an order from the Court to review all communications with lawyers for witnesses. It wasn't limited to documents that have the term "allocution." It was all emails with lawyers for the witnesses. The Court certified they did that. We did a FOIA request. It was an incremental production. Then there were additional searches and more productions. And we're not talking about a needle in a haystack. We got within the last two weeks a draft Dinucci allocution that was emailed to the government.

So my concern, Judge, is that on an issue that is very narrow and targeted, the government repeatedly missed key documents, notwithstanding court orders, Rule 17 subpoenas, FOIA requests. So my concern is there are a host of other

issues that came up where there was nothing more than the government's representation that either something was not Giglio, for example, the testimony of the agent before the grand jury, or there were representations that there is no Giglio within a certain category, that there is no Giglio about discussions with Dinucci's -- sorry, with Nimberg's lawyer about immunity. Those representations, we cannot have any reasonable degree of confidence that those are right because whether what has happened here was purely inadvertent or whether it was intentional, either way the government's representations about having complied with its disclosure obligations, having conducted adequate searches have been wrong over and over again.

we all know the way that Brady and Giglio disclosures normally work, and the government gets to make its own determinations about whether documents are subject to disclosure or not. In this case, based on this record, it's clear that we just can't rely on those representations. So we do believe that it is appropriate and warranted at this stage for the government to go back and review the entire file, which your Honor asked them to do when this came up at trial, but to go back, look at the shared drive, look at the entire file for any Brady or Giglio. It is not enough to just take their representation that something was not Giglio and not subject to disclosure.

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So we really would urge the Court to reconsider that part of your decision today because we are entitled to know what else is out there, and we and our client and, I think fairly, the judge, your Honor, cannot possibly have any comfort that we have all the *Brady* and *Giglio* in this case.

And related to that, I do want to just talk briefly about this issue of not memorializing oral communications, but I think it's relevant to what I just discussed. The government has said there is nothing sinister, nefarious about having in-person or oral communication. Obviously, that is the case. Nobody disputes that. But the emails do quite clearly, in our view, show that there was a deliberate effort taken to avoid putting things in email in order to avoid having to disclose it, and that is very troubling because the government's disclosure obligation applies to communications, to facts. The substance of the communication is what is subject to disclosure, or not, but by asking somebody not to send an email and to do it over the phone instead, that has no impact as a legal matter on the disclosure obligation, but that appears to be exactly what happened.

In connection with all three cooperators' allocutions, there's no dispute that the government played some part in shaping, and I don't use that word pejoratively, but influencing the substance of the allocution. There's no -- there's nothing memorialized about any of those communications.

They all were in person and over the phone, and I don't think that's a coincidence. And the starkest example, and I imagine this will be among the issues covered in the Court's fact-finding, but the day before Majidi's plea, we have this redline created by the government. There appears to be a meeting of the AUSAs from 3 o'clock to 4 o'clock, and then within minutes of that meeting concluding, I think the email is at 4:03, Mr. Naftalis sends an email to Mr. Rosenberg saying, "Can we speak at 4:30?" and the document is not transmitted.

Now, I work a lot with redlines. It's hard for me to think of an example where an edited document is created and then, rather than just emailing it and saying, perhaps let's discuss, there's just a phone call in which the changes are read orally. It's hard to understand why that happened, Judge. So the reason that I'm raising this is because I think there may very well be, outside of the allocution context, other oral communications with lawyers for witnesses for which there is no record. And the internal emails, the internal chats may be the only way that we are able to discover what those communications were. So I do think where the government has failed repeatedly, whether inadvertent or not, to satisfy its disclosure obligations it is appropriate for them to be directed to go back and review the whole file for Brady or Giglio.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Griswold.

MS. GRISWOLD: Your Honor, with respect to the cooperator allocution and the issue that is raised at trial, we acknowledge that our searches — and it wasn't intentional, to be clear — our searches were not sufficient to identify when you said to us: Go back to your office and see if there are any more like this. Tell me how we got from point A to point B. The work that we did to figure that out was not sufficient, and we acknowledge that.

But to paint with a broad brush that we don't understand what Giglio and Brady is and that we haven't made significant disclosures in this case that demonstrate our knowledge of what it is, I think, is unwarranted. We made significant Brady and Giglio productions in this case that reflected a careful review of our file. We disclosed, for example, communications with counsel for witnesses, witnesses that were called to the trial, at trial, or that were not, and those were oral communications. For example, we had a January 2019 letter in which we disclosed a memorialization of a conversation we had with counsel for Mr. Noorali at AOC. We were attuned as we did our investigation and as we made our disclosures to obligations of that nature, meaning Triumph Capital—type obligations, Giglio obligations.

So while we fully recognize and acknowledge the mistakes that were made with respect to searching for the cooperator allocutions and how we got from point A to point B,

and we want to do the work to make sure that we give full comfort to the parties and the Court about exactly what happened there. We don't think that Mr. Tarlowe's points about not having reviewed the rest of our file sufficiently well are warranted.

THE COURT: But I believe what he's saying -- and it's something I don't necessarily disagree with -- is that it's a shame to find out a year after the verdict that this material, which seems so obviously called for by the discussions we were having, was not produced. I take Mr. Tarlowe's point that at some point one loses confidence in the representations that are made. I think my own view at the moment is, with respect to the issue of oral communications, I again need to see what else is out there before I can make a final decision on this. So I'm keeping that particular door open. To Mr. Tarlowe's broader issue about the government conducting another Brady or Giglio search, again, I think I want to see what else comes to me in this matter before making that determination. Thank you.

Mr. Weddle, I'm now turning to you, and I appreciate your patience.

MR. WEDDLE: Thank you, your Honor, if I could just have one second?

THE COURT: Of course. Take whatever time you need.

MR. WEDDLE: Of course I agree with all the points made by Mr. Tarlowe, and I think, just not to beat a dead

horse, because your Honor already spoke to the government about the issue and indicated that you weren't going to rule on it right now, but I think that all of these things are connected together. And where you have indications of efforts to conduct communications orally or in person such that there is no memorialization about what happened, then going — even doing what Mr. Tarlowe says, which is they should go back and review the entirety of the file, in whatever format, to make sure that they've produced the *Giglio* and *Brady* that they're obligated to produce, that comes in the context where some of that file, including documents recently produced, shows that the file will be incomplete. The file —

THE COURT: Sir, isn't that the tension in Mr. Tarlowe's argument? Not to beat up on Mr. Tarlowe, of course. But isn't there a tension in saying, have the government review its *Brady* and *Giglio* productions, make sure it got it right, when his other argument, his subsidiary argument, perhaps his stronger one, is the government, if they're not memorializing oral communications, as *Triumph Capital* requires them to do, that review is not going to produce anything else?

MR. WEDDLE: Well, your Honor, I would flip it around.

I think that there's a tension in the government's argument.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. WEDDLE: The government -- the concrete evidence

has been that uncovered here through a FOIA request, that should have been voluntarily turned over because of the government's constitutional obligations, should have been turned over because your Honor specifically ordered the government to do it and told them how to do it, they said that they did it that way, and they said they turned everything over, and none of that was true, so now we have documents that we otherwise wouldn't have had. So the government — and we also have documents that have this indication repeatedly of an effort to avoid memorialization.

So for the government to say we don't have to search everything, we just have to search on the topic area in which it's been demonstrated that the representations were diametrically opposed from the truth, that's the only area we need to re-search, that is a tension, your Honor. And I think that the difficulty is that the searches that they're offering to do, if ordered by the Court, are searches that are much more limited, and we're faced with a situation now, years after the events in question and a year after the trial, where the government says: Well, here's some documents. We're sorry we didn't produce them. We're sorry that we didn't accurately respond to your Honor's questions, but nobody remembers anything else about it, and it must have happened in good faith.

There are routinely fact-finding methods that courts

use to fill in the gaps when people claim a failure of recollection. Just to take a very small example, we asked for all documents that reflect oral communications, including phone records. The government puts phone records in as evidence in almost every trial to indicate what happened and to fill in the gaps and complete the picture of what the communications are. How many phone calls were there between AUSAs on the government team and counsel for Mr. Majidi on October 30 and October 31? Maybe the answer in the phone records is zero. That would tell us something. Maybe the answer in the phone records is 20. That would tell us something. But the government's position is because the records don't show the substance, they shouldn't even search them.

The problem is that the searches that they're offering to do are relying entirely for satisfaction of their obligations on the contents of the paper record in a limited topic area where it's already been demonstrated that the representations made were not accurate. So that seems to be in strong tension with the government's affirmative obligation to produce these materials.

I just wanted to make a couple other points, your Honor. There was a mention of *Triumph Capital*, and of course, *Triumph Capital* was the case that was raised by your Honor at the beginning of this dispute which was in the midst of trial. I think *Triumph Capital* is relevant but is a little bit of the

wrong way to analyze the issue completely, because *Triumph*Capital has to do with when is a statement an inconsistent statement of a witness even if not made personally by the witness?

There's a broader point here that we've raised, that Mr. Ruzumna raised during trial and in the application that has been appealed and the Court's order that was most directly impacted by this allocution issue. We — the defense, we submit, would have wanted to present evidence, both through cross-examination of cooperators and otherwise, to show that cooperators or witnesses were willing to adopt language or ideas propounded to them by the government. They were malleable, OK? That is Giglio material, for sure. It's probably also easily Brady material.

The government in saying it's OK to have these communications. And to talk about *Triumph Capital* is missing the *Giglio* point. When they had a communication, when a prosecutor had a communication with a cooperator's lawyer and said, in words or substance or by handing him a printed out clean copy of an allocution text to read, they should have memorialized that and disclosed it. They should have said: You know, the cooperator was going to say X. We intervened in the following way, and the cooperator said Y.

The government -- so this is just a very stark example. They should have memorialized that. There's lots of

ways to memorialize it. They could have written a letter to describe oral communications that took place at 4:30 on that afternoon. They could have described the importance of this issue that caused the prosecutors to convene a team meeting to discuss the proposed allocution. They could have written that into a letter and disclosed it to the defense. They could have conducted all these communications in writing and disclosed the writings to the defense, but they did neither. So to say we're going to search three search terms, which we know fail to capture everything that is required and that we're only going to search this very narrow issue of shaping allocutions, falls flat or falls short of the government's affirmative Giglio and Brady obligations.

And just to give a quick related example, the government sent a letter to the Court in the context of apologizing for misrepresentations, and the government produced the allocution written by Mr. Naftalis and read nearly verbatim into the record by Majidi. They produced it on, I think it was, June 19. Should have been produced before trial. Should have been produced, you know, well before Second Circuit arguments on bail pending appeal, which was after the FOIA request was delivered to the Southern District of New York. Should have been produced in March. Should have been produced lots of other times. And in that letter apologizing for the mistake, the government said that the changes were completely

consistent with the 3500 material. A statement like that, your Honor, shows a callous disregard for the resources and rights of the defense, because the 47 pieces of 3500 material for Majidi, many of them are handwritten, someone on the defense side has to read them, me, and see, is that accurate? Are they completely consistent? And as we set forth in the letter of July 7, they are absolutely not completely consistent.

Your Honor, I don't want to repeat your Honor's use of a potentially glib phrase that came from way back when during trial, but the number of statements that the defense and the Court has to chase down and the time that's required to do that, I think, is very problematic and warrants, certainly, relief and I think it may be ultimate relief, your Honor.

And I don't say that lightly. Your Honor referenced at the beginning of this case an experience that I was personally involved in as a prosecutor in which I was singled out — not singled out. I, among other people, was specifically mentioned as having engaged in wrongdoing by a judge. It's not pleasant. I understand how bad that can be for a prosecutor who's trying hard, but it's not clear to me that the government understands how bad this can be for defendants and for the Court. The Court took the time to engage in an extensive factual inquiry regarding this particular issue. The Court took the time to tell the government how to make sure that they were complying with their

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obligations, namely, by reviewing their communications with The government took time to discuss this and get counsel. representations from defense counsel, and the Court issued a ruling specifically based on those facts, conducted a trial, the defense conducted a trial without a line of argument and cross-examination and evidence that we submit we should have Then we litigated bail and appeal in these very issues, both before your Honor and in the Second Circuit, wrote an appeal brief. So just from my own perspective, personal perspective -- and I do this as a job, so it pales in comparison to the perspective of a defendant like Mr. Shor, right -- my law firm has spent more than 700 hours as appellate counsel on this matter. Virtually all of that has to be redone, and it has to be redone because of the government's actions. Your Honor conducted, what, a six-week trial with jurors, witnesses, counsel, all those people. I submit that that's going to have to be redone unless other relief is granted. The same thing for Mr. Ahuja's counsel. He had to file a FOIA request to get documents that clearly should have been given to him. And just to circle back to the very beginning, your

And just to circle back to the very beginning, your Honor, and I don't want to make this too much of an argument about the merits, but I do think when we start talking about search terms and can we add this search term and this search term or should it just be allocutions or should it also relate

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to proffer statements as well, which is one of the requests made in the July 6 letter in which the government is expressly avoiding conducting a search on that, my review of the proffer statements in response to their statement that they were completely consistent with the changes to the allocution drafted by the government, my review shows that there are areas where they're consistent; there are many areas where they're not consistent; there are many areas where they're ambiguous. The areas where they're consistent speak to me of cross-examination in a conference room by prosecutors and That is, you see date range and then you see later in the same 3500 material the witness purportedly says: is possible that it was in 2014. That looks to me like an agent or a prosecutor saying: Hey, you said it was 2015. Don't you think it was possible it was 2014? And the witness said ves. That statement --

THE COURT: Mr. Weddle, Mr. Weddle, I'm stopping you.

Don't speculate. We're not at the point of speculating.

MR. WEDDLE: My point, your Honor, is that statement, that activity, if it took place, is of the same character as writing the allocution because it's the same *Giglio* theory, which is we wanted to argue that the witnesses were malleable and they would say what the government indicated they should say or that they personally designed they should say to please the government. So the searches that they're offering or

proposing, I think, are too small.

And then to just come full circle, when I started to talk about the results of these mistakes, if they are mistakes, falls heavily on both the Court and the defendants. I admit it falls heavily on the government, too, to have to conduct a review like this, but to circle back to, you know, we talked a little bit about a stay of the surrender date and the government's position was, well, we would consent to adjourning a stay of the surrender date until the fact-finding is complete. There is an extraordinary psychic cost, your Honor, for a defendant to prepare to surrender to jail, to prison.

This issue has not caused that to —

THE COURT: One moment, please. I lost Mr. Shore.

He's coming -- he's back now. Thank you. I did not want to lose him in this conference.

Thank you, Mr. Weddle.

MR. WEDDLE: Just to give your Honor an example,
Mr. Shor asked me to apologize on his behalf. He doesn't have
a suit coat to wear today. He packed his dress clothes based
on the last surrender date, which was adjourned. So I don't
think that short-term adjournments ameliorate the heavy weight
that he has to carry, and he has to carry it now because the
government failed to produce documents that they should have
found and produced and made disclosures they should have made
well prior to trial.

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THE COURT: Well, I don't want to push back on that,
Mr. Weddle, because I don't want to minimize the emotional
turmoil of preparing to surrender, which is something you and
I, we can talk about, we can feel about, but we have no
personal experience on the issue.

I guess I just turn to the point of I'm trying to figure out what is the best way of giving me and you and your clients the opportunity to get the information and make best arguments from that information. So I'm not interested in tormenting Mr. Shor or Mr. Ahuja by having a series of adjournments of the surrender date, but I also don't want to be rushed in the investigation that I intend to do and in the work that I intend to do, which is why I was suggesting an adjournment of the surrender date until I decide the motions you have yet to file.

MR. WEDDLE: And that is, obviously, much preferable your Honor. I know that we're not deciding the issue now, but since there were multiple proposals that had been said back and forth and because my client had asked me to apologize on his behalf in this respect, I did want to mention it. And I think that the idea that I had at the beginning, which is bail pending appeal, is obviously a broader scope than your Honor's proposal too.

THE COURT: I think that is something that would benefit from discussion with you, with Mr. Ahuja's counsel,

with the government and, if necessary, with me. But my own view is that if I don't have a complete record, the circuit doesn't have a complete record, and right now we don't. But I understand.

With respect to your larger points about proffer statements and being of the same piece, I would hope that you would accept my representation, and I hope Mr. Tarlowe would as well, that I am still considering this. My issue is that I need to see -- I may not need to get to the proffer statement.

One moment. Who's speaking? There we go. That stopped. OK. That was delightful, and now that's ended. All right.

So the issue is I may see these documents and I may have a reaction that doesn't require you to get into proffer statements. I may see these documents and have a reaction that calls for the proffer statements and other things. What I hoped I had communicated at the beginning and what I will therefore return to now is I just wish I understood the issue, and today I don't and at some point I will, even if that means having to piece together and interpolate things myself. But I've read and considered very seriously and I've considered very seriously today what you're saying, and the fact that I deny it today doesn't mean I deny it for all time. I just need to see more.

But I appreciate you recapitulating the arguments that

you and Mr. Ahuja's counsel have made, and I take absolutely — you all should know me enough by now that I take no offense at Mr. Shor's lack of suit jacket. Mr. Shor was always — during the trial he was always very agreeable, very cordial, very proper, and I take no offense at all. Actually, Mr. Weddle, I appreciate what you said to me, which is the reasons why it's taking place over the reasons that you articulated.

Mr. Weddle, I don't wish to cut you off, but I think I understand your arguments. Is there more you wish to tell me?

MR. WEDDLE: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Griswold, I sort of said my piece, and so I think the parties understand it. And to the extent that that piece has been modified slightly by my conversations with defense counsel as you now understand it, if there's something you want to tell me, you are certainly invited to do so. If you're just going to recapitulate what's in the written submissions, I commit to you that I've read them and all the attachments to them, and I think the real issue is you speaking with your colleagues about when I can get, when defense counsel can get — of course, they need it perhaps as much, perhaps more, than I. I was going to say as much as I do — when I can get these document, when I can have the final tally of the documents that are responsive. So, please, you can either tell me now or tell me that you'll let me know by Monday.

MS. GRISWOLD: Your Honor, can we have a month from today? The two-week period we were on track to meet, but both because we expanded on this call, to a certain degree, what we're going to be going through and because we take your Honor's direction that there's one shot, that we'd like to ask for a month from today as opposed to the two weeks.

THE COURT: That's fine. Barring natural disaster, you will not get beyond the month, but, yes, you will have the month. Thank you.

All right. Ms. Griswold, anything else?

MS. GRISWOLD: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: OK. From my perspective, I've said what I wanted to say. I heard what I wanted to hear. These are strange circumstances having these proceedings by video. Were we in the same room, you would understand the seriousness with which I'm approaching this. I hope I'm able to communicate that seriousness through this conversation. If not, then I can simply tell you in my words that everything here, everything that is said, causes me concern.

With that, there's nothing else I wish to address in this proceeding.

Mr. Tarlowe, is there anything else?

MR. TARLOWE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Finzi I'm happy to have you on the proceedings.

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Is there anything you want to add?
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               MR. FINZI:
                          No, your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
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               Mr. Weddle, anything else?
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               MR. WEDDLE: No, your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: All right. So the natural question is
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      what happens next? In one month we're getting this production.
      I'm imagining within a week or two of that one month I'm
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      getting something from defense counsel. Please, again, I want
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      your best. If that means it takes a couple of weeks, that's
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      fine. If you'd like to write to me when you receive the
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     production and give me a sense of the time that you need,
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      that's fine. We'll be reading these productions together, and
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      then with your thoughts and with my review of the production,
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      I'll be putting out further orders and having further
      conferences of the type to further discuss the specifics of the
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      hearing I would like to have.
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               With that, for the month that I will not see you, I
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      wish you all well. I wish you safety and good health, and I
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      thank you again for participating on this call on a Friday
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      afternoon.
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               We're adjourned. Thank you.
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               (Adjourned)
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